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# BULLETIN

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# The American National Red Cross

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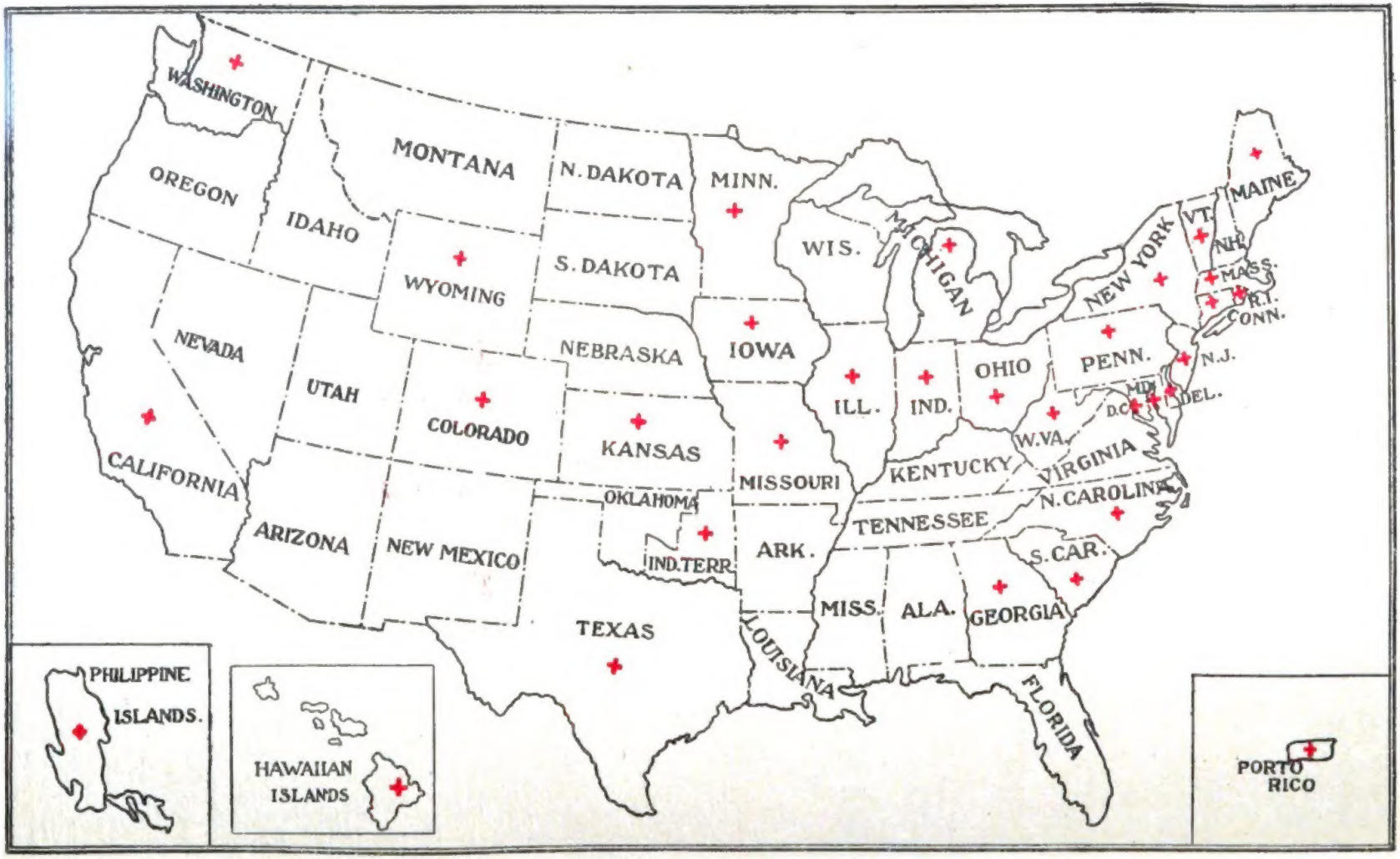


NOTE.—RED CROSSES INDICATE STATES AND POSSESSIONS IN WHICH BRANCH SOCIETIES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.

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# PREFACE

THE Editor greatly regrets that because of lack of funds for administration purposes arises the necessity of limiting the size of the Bulletin, and therefore, many valuable reports have to be condensed and interesting illustrations omitted.

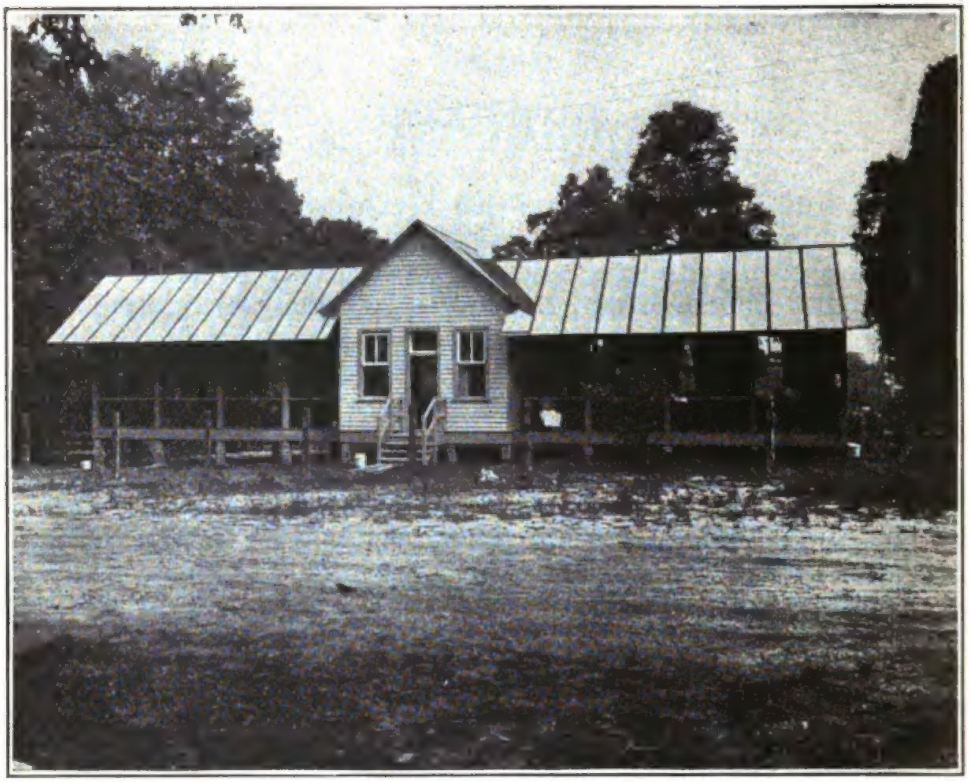
Can any one glance over the table of contents of this Bulletin and not realize the continuous need of Red Cross service? Reports are made of the assistance it has rendered after six serious disasters, five of which occurred within the last six months and four within our own borders. As this issue goes to press comes the news of a seventh calamity caused by the disastrous floods in Georgia, North and South Carolina, and for whose victims the Red Cross has just issued an appeal.

The great International Tuberculosis Congress now being held in Washington will arouse new efforts for the suppression of this terrible scourge and the part of the Red Cross in this work as explained in the Bulletin will be of interest to all.

The Red Cross is the greatest of all national and international mutual aid organizations and is the embodiment of the principle of human brotherhood in its highest form. When will our people awake to a realization of this fact and be ready to do their part?

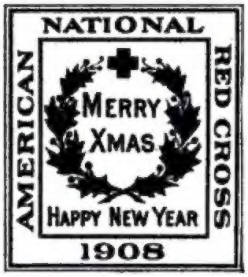
The Editor urges the receivers of the Bulletin to read its pages. Mark the fact stated in the "Notes," that the Women's Branch of the German Red Cross has nearly four hundred thousand members, that its funds and value of its property amount to over five million dollars, and that its annual meetings are held in the House of Representatives in Berlin. Note the membership of the Japanese Red Cross, over 1,400,000, and the value of its funds and property over seven million dollars. Compare these reports with the ten or twelve thousand membership of the American National Red Cross and its permanent funds amounting to only $50,000, including Mrs. Russell Sage's late generous gift of $25,000. Will this satisfy the people of a country which has twice the population of Germany or Japan and more than twice the wealth?

Will not every one into whose hands this Bulletin falls become a Red Cross member at the small dues of a dollar a year or twenty-five dollars for life membership? Those desiring to become members can send their name, address and dues to the secretaries of the Branches whose addresses are on the back page of the Bulletin, or to the Red Cross, War Department, Washington, D. C., making out in this case any checks or money orders to the American National Red Cross.



RED CROSS DAY CAMP, WASHINGTON, D. C.

# THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN AND RED CROSS DAY CAMPS




ONE of the duties of the American National Red Cross imposed by its charter is: "To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence * * and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." The greatest pestilence that exists today in this and all other countries is tuberculosis and to mitigate the suffering it causes and to devise measures for preventing the same requires the united forces of governmental, national and private institutions. Those therefore who are really interested in this great struggle will welcome any co-operation towards the solving of the problem.

At the International Red Cross Conference held at London in 1907 a unanimous resolution was passed promising that the Red Cross should participate in the fight against tuberculosis. Each society was to assist in the way best suited to the conditions in its

own country. The German Red Cross' special report on its anti-tuberculosis work made by Dr. Pannwitz, Secretary of the International Association for Tuberculosis, was most remarkable and instructive. The Society has a number of sanatoriums for men, women and children, it has dispensaries, committees to investigate and improve the family conditions of the patients, employment bureaus to provide proper work for convalescents, day camps where thousands of incipient cases and convalescent patients are cared for, an agricultural colony for convalescent children, 700 working men's gardens for convalescent men and women and their families, and Red Cross nurses in town and country to visit the patients in their homes.

In studying these various institutions the American National Red Cross decided to select the Day Camp work as its special field in this all important campaign. In Boston and one or two other cities such camps have been established, but as yet there are very few in this country. Always bearing in mind the fact that at any time the Red Cross may be called upon to undertake some important relief work after disaster it is best as far as possible for the local Red Cross to leave the administrative work of the camp to the local tuberculosis committee or if this does not exist to create a special committee for this purpose, and occupy itself mainly with the raising of the necessary funds.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Washington Day Camp of the District of Columbia Red Cross Branch is an excellent example of co-operation with the civil authorities and private institutions in this work. A meeting was held at which were present representatives of the Tuberculosis Committee, the Visiting Nurses' Association and the District Red Cross, and an arrangement made satisfactory to all. The Committee's dispensaries and the Association select the patients and provide the nurse, the Red Cross provided the funds for the construction and equipment of the camp and pays for the patients' food, etc. The Society raised by the sale of the Christmas stamp and by an entertainment given in the spring $1,800 for this purpose. The city authorities gladly gave permission for the construction of the camp on the grounds of the new municipal Tuberculosis Hospital and Dr. P. G. Smith, of the Hospital, has kindly given his services for the supervision of the camp and its patients.

The patients report to the day camp at 8.30 a. m. They are given a lunch of milk and eggs, their temperatures taken, and are examined by the physicians of the hospitals, and a record made of their cases on a hospital chart. At noon a substantial dinner follows. The patients are given out-door exercise and invalid chairs are provided for them to rest. They spend

their time at the camp in exercise and taking sun baths. Before leaving for their homes in the late afternoon they are served with a substantial lunch.

As the summer climate in Washington makes a permanent structure cooler and more desirable than the tents that can be used farther north, the camp shown in this article was built and its equipment of reclining chairs, blankets, etc., provided at a cost of about $1,200. The chairs and blankets are stored at night in the central enclosed structure. One wing is for white and the other for colored patients. It will accommodate about thirty-six, but as the funds after its construction and equipment were limited a smaller number per day will be cared for this summer. Another year it is hoped it will take all that it can receive, and possibly the wings may be extended. There is also a plan to keep it open another year at night for working men suffering from incipient cases of tuberculosis, as many physicians believe that such cases would derive much benefit from sleeping in the open air rather than in the hot, close tenements of the city. The shield on the entrance of the camp which is to be replaced by one of larger dimensions, bears beside the emblem of the Red Cross the words "Washington Day Camp."

The following reports of the Day Camps established or soon to be established by the New York Red Cross Branch give further suggestions as to this work. The expenses of these camps are not very great and if our country could be dotted over with Red Cross Day Camps for Tuberculosis sufferers the Society will have sent out a splendid force to help in the great struggle against this deadly foe.

The Christmas Stamp in red and green, shown at the head of this article, and which this year was most kindly designed by the artist, Mr. Howard Pyle, will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross anti-tuberculosis work. The little stamps do not carry mail, but with the good wishes that they bear to the friend on whose letter or package you may place them they will carry also some of the Christmas cheer and good will to many sorrowing homes where the terrible scourge of tuberculosis now holds its sway.

The stamps are a penny each and can be had in any number at that price or 24 for 25 cents and 48 for 50 cents in little stamp books from the local Red Cross or from Red Cross headquarters, Washington, D. C. Let all our letters and all our packages during this season of good will to men carry the little Red Cross Christmas stamp.

## TUBERCULOSIS WORK OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH.

The New York State Branch of the Red Cross has entered the crusade against tuberculosis. The first Red Cross day camp in

America was opened in Schenectady, June 29th, under the auspices of the Schenectady County subdivision of the branch. Inasmuch as this is of some historic interest and importance to the American Red Cross, the officers of the subdivision may be given: They are: President, Hon. Charles F. Veeder; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Jacob W. Clute and Mr. Daniel Naylon, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. E. F. Peck; Secretary, Dr. James L. Rathbun.

The camp is in charge of a superintendent, Miss Sarah B. Palmer, R. N., who for three years was in charge of the floating hospital in New York city. The nurse is Miss Rose Hofmeister, R. N., of Utica. There is also a cook. An extra nurse has also been employed occasionally at night to care for cases who could not leave camp. The medical direction of the camp is in the hands of a visiting committee, as follows: Drs. J. H. Collins, Herbert L. Towne, Peter McPartlon, F. C. Clowe and Miss G. Jervis. The members of this committee take turns in calling upon the camp, each giving an hour or two a day, generally in the afternoon.

The camp is located in a pine grove on the edge of a broad meadow, on high land, in the southeastern part of the city. It consists of two wooden one-story buildings, one of which is the office, containing desk, scales, record cards, medical and nursing supplies, etc., and the other is the kitchen, holding a stove, ice chest, dishes, etc.; one dining tent on a platform about 14'x20'; two hospital tents on platforms 14'x14' with beds for men and women, respectively; and two conical tents with beds for patients who spend the night in camp. Reclining chairs and hammocks complete the equipment. The city water is piped to the camp and there are conveniences for disposing of the sputum cups, etc.

The subdivision when it voted to take up the tuberculosis work and establish a Red Cross day camp had practically no funds in its treasury, having only recently been organized. Although it was late in the season and money had been raised in the city by many philanthropic enterprises during the winter, it was decided to raise funds by a "tag day," and some forty or fifty ladies and young girls gave their services for this. The city was handsomely decorated with Red Cross flags, miniature Red Cross tents were set up in many windows downtown, and stirring appeals were made in the local papers. The town was subdivided into districts, each in charge of a captain, and during the day new supplies of tags, toy flags and balloons, which were being sold for the benefit of the camp, were taken to the different stations in automobiles (donated by their owners and decorated with flags) and the money boxes brought back. The tag proper was a celluloid button with a red cross on it and the words "Day Camp." Fifty thousand of these were ordered and more than thirty thousand were sold at sums from five cents upward, the balance being

RED CROSS DAY CAMP, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

DOCTORS AND NURSES IN ATTENDANCE AT SCHENECTADY RED CROSS DAY CAMP.

used by the Albany subdivision later for the benefit of its own day camp. Nearly $2,500 was raised by this means, which is about enough to carry the day camp through the summer. It is intended to raise more funds in order to prolong it, if possible, into the winter, or if not to start early in the spring.

The camp had on opening six patients; it has now twelve. Probably no more than fifteen will be received this first season. The cases desired are those which are in the early stages and can go to and from the camp. However, it has not been possible to draw the line too closely, and there are now four cases under treatment in the camp which are more advanced. Two of the cases are in bed day and night.

All of the cases have been received either from private sources or from Schenectady's new municipal tuberculosis dispensary. The local charities are arranging to give home relief to such families of the patients as need it. On July 18th, a few weeks after the opening of the camp, a formal flag raising was held with a few invited guests from out of town. A large flag pole had been erected and from this was flown the American flag raised by Mayor Van Voast, and the Red Cross flag raised by the State field agent. Mr. Veeder, president of the local Red Cross presided over the exercises, and a very instructive address was given by Mgr. Reilly; music was furnished and a salute by members of the local military companies.

The Albany Subdivision has now in hand, or pledged, about fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars toward its Red Cross day camp, but has not opened it thus far because of frequent changes in the plans. The Day Camp Committee has been, for purposes of co-operation, a sub-committee of the local tuberculosis committee of the State Charities Aid Association. The extent of the co-operation of all the factors has not been definite enough to warrant proceeding. Nothing, however, is being lost by delay and the plans and enthusiasm of the subdivision are growing with each month. The Day Camp committee consists of Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer, chairman; Dr. Henry Hun, Dr. Charles K. Winne, William H. Erwin, Miss Helen Scopes, Miss Mary McHugh, and Mr. John T. Brady.

Most of the funds in Albany were raised by tagging with day camp buttons on the occasion of the three-days' carnival in a local park by the united charities of Albany and Troy, on which occasion the local subdivision had three tents on the ground in the park and served luncheon and light refreshments to those who came. Forty or fifty young ladies gave their services and sold the tags, small flags and toy balloons.

The Albany camp when opened will take care of about twelve or fifteen patients and will be similar in appearance to the Schenectady camp except that tents only will be used at first.

The largest of the Red Cross Day Camps, in New York State,

AMUSEMENT HOUR—SCHENECTADY RED CROSS DAY CAMP.

DINING TENT—SCHENECTADY RED CROSS DAY CAMP.

however, will be that which is to be located in New York city on the roof of the Vanderbilt Clinic, at 60th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. It will be opened October 1st with accommodations for forty or more patients. Vanderbilt Clinic is the dispensary of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University. Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, chairman of the State medical committee of the New York State Branch, is dean of the college. The Clinic generously offered to fit up the roof at a cost of $10,000 for a Red Cross Day Camp, if the New York County Subdivision would furnish the $5,000 required to meet the expenses of nursing and feeding the patients. The Clinic also agreed to furnish medical service from its regular staff. The New York County Red Cross was very appreciative of the offer and very glad to accept it. It has issued an appeal for funds, which it is hoped will be received in an amount sufficient to establish not only this camp but several others. Notwithstanding the splendid fight which has been made against tuberculosis by the Department of Health and the charities, and which reduced the death rate from tuberculosis by one half in the last generation, a vast deal remains to be done in the city. The Vanderbilt Clinic is a member of the city Association of Tuberculosis Clinics and the Red Cross Day Camp is thus incorporated into the organization. It is intended by the county subdivision to offer such Red Cross camps as are hereafter opened in the city to this association for administration, in a way similar to that to be put in vogue at Vanderbilt Clinic. This first Red Cross Day Camp will be open days the year around, and probably, after the first few months at night also. The New York County Subdivision officers are: President, Mr. Robert C. Ogden; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Schuyler N. Warren, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. John W. Brannan; Secretary, Mr. Charles H. Fenn; Treasurer, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss Catherine S. Leverich.

The Buffalo Subdivision has raised seven or eight hundred dollars for the Red Cross tuberculosis crusade by a performance of Hiawatha repeated through a week. An appropriation was made to Dr. Pryor's tuberculosis day camp. The local effort of the Red Cross was much assisted last spring by the interest of the Buffalo Federation of Women's Clubs, which devoted an afternoon of its spring meeting to the Red Cross and heard addresses by Dr. Roswell Park, honorary president of the county Red Cross; Dr. John H. Pryor, president, and the State field agent.

An address on the Red Cross crusade against tuberculosis was delivered in May before the Woman's League in the Waldorf-Astoria by Dr. Thomas Darlington, the Commissioner of Health of New York city.

Miss E. Grace McCullough of the Massachusetts General

Hospital, Boston, enrolled dietitian of the New York State Branch, spoke on the Red Cross crusade at Chautauqua before the Conference on Household Economics.

The State field agent spoke on the Red Cross in the Chautauquan Assembly in August.

### DELAWARE.

The Delaware Red Cross Branch, which in this country originated the Red Cross Christmas stamp for the benefit of the Tuberculosis work, netted $2,863 by its sale. The Branch cooperated with the Anti-tuberculosis Society of the State, the latter undertaking the administrative work. The funds raised financed entirely the dispensary, providing eggs, milk, drugs, sputum cups and even bedding, and maintained two nurses, one at the dispensary and the other out at the sanatorium.

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When you have read your Bulletin, hand it to a friend who is not a member.

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## NEW RED CROSS DEPARTMENTS.

AFTER some three years of experience since its reorganization in 1905, during which time the Red Cross has been called upon to assist in relief measures made necessary by fifteen serious calamities, its officers concluded that for the more efficient carrying out of its work special Departments under Boards of Control should be created for the purpose of studying, planning, preparing and taking charge of such relief measures as should fall within the sphere of each. A meeting was held in Washington, May 26th, at which were present the Secretary of War, Hon. William H. Taft, President of the American National Red Cross, Mr. Charles L. Magee, Secretary; Major General George W. Davis, Chairman; Hon. Beekman Winthrop, Treasurer, and representative of the Treasury Department; Hon. Alford W. Cooley, Counselor, and representative of the Department of Justice; Brigadier-General O'Reilly, representative of the War Department; Hon. Robert Bacon, representative of the State Department; Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. N., representative of the Navy Department; the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. James R. Garfield; Hon. Charles G. Washburn, Colonel William Carey Sanger, Hon. James Tanner and Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the Red Cross Central Committee. General Greenleaf, U. S. A., Medical

Service, retired, Major C. A. Devol, U. S. A., Mr. Robert de Forest, Mr. John M. Glenn and Dr. Edward T. Devine, were also present by invitation of the Committee.

At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

*Be it Resolved,* That the relief work and responsibilities imposed on the American National Red Cross by the Act of Congress approved January 5, 1905, are hereby segregated into three classes or departments as follows:

*A Department of War Relief*—to which, under the direction and supervision of the Central Committee, will be assigned a study and preparation for the work devolved on the Red Cross by paragraphs one and four, Section 3, of the said Act.

*A Department of Emergency Relief*—to which, under the direction and supervision of the Central Committee, will be assigned a study and preparation for the work of national relief devolved on the Red Cross by paragraph 5, Section 3, of said Act.

*A Department of International Relief*—to which, under the direction and supervision of the Central Committee will be assigned a study and preparation for the international relief work devolved on the Red Cross by paragraphs 4 and 5, Section 3, of the said Act.

The organizing of appropriate Boards of Control for any one or all of these Departments will be proceeded with when the conditions are deemed by the Committee to be most auspicious.

After further discussion resolutions were adopted dealing more in detail with the War and Emergency Departments. The War Relief resolution created a Board of Control as follows:

*Be it Resolved,* That there be constituted a Board of Control of the War Relief Department, which will consist of a Chairman (to be one of the members of the Central Committee), the Chairman of the Central Committee *ex officio,* and thirteen other members especially selected as regards their experience and efficiency in such relief work, for the purpose of studying, planning and organizing, under the authority of the Executive Committee, such measures as will be necessary for Red Cross co-operation in time of war;

The aforesaid Board to be appointed by the President of the Red Cross, to serve for one year or until their successors are appointed; any vacancies that may occur during the year to be filled by the Chairman of the Central Committee upon consultation with the representatives of the War and Navy Departments on the Central Committee.

It was resolved in regard to the Emergency Relief Department that "There be constituted a Board of Control of the Red Cross Emergency Relief Department, to consist of a Chairman, to be one of the members of the Central Committee, the Chairman of the Central Committee, *ex officio,* and thirteen other members especially selected as regards their experience and efficiency in

such relief work. The aforesaid Board to be appointed by the President of the Red Cross to serve for one year or until their successors are appointed, any vacancies that may occur during the year to be filled by the Chairman of the Central Committee upon recommendation of the Emergency Relief Department. This Board will carry on the objects for which it is created under the supervision and direction of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, to the Chairman of which latter committee reports and recommendations will be made. A National Director of the Red Cross will be employed, who will act as Secretary of the Emergency Board and perform such other duties as may be assigned to him." Further sections of the resolution provide for the utilization of Charity Organizations in active emergency relief work, for the engagement of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, of Chicago, as National Director, designating his duties as being, besides those of Secretary to the Board, to study, plan and prepare relief measures, to proceed to the scene of disaster to act in an advisory capacity or in case of necessity to take charge of relief measures, etc.

The details in regard to the third Department that of International Relief were left to be perfected at a later meeting of the Executive Committee. It is highly probable that the Representative of the State Department on the Red Cross Central Committee will act as Chairman of the Board of Control of this Department.

The members of the War Relief Board appointed by the President of the Red Cross were:

Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. A., Surgeon General, U. S. Army; Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. Army, Chairman Red Cross Central Committee; Medical Director John C. Wise, U. S. Navy; General Charles R. Greenleaf, U. S. Army; Major Charles Lynch, Medical Department, U. S. Army; Surgeon W. L. Bell, U. S. Navy; Hon. William Cary Sanger, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mr. Howard Townsend, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Hon. Huntington Wilson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Samuel Mather.

All of whom save Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge were able to serve.

The members of the Emergency Relief Board appointed by the President were:

Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman; Major-General George W. Davis, U. S. Army; Mr. Robert W. de Forest; Dr. Edward T. Devine, Miss Mary E. Richmond, Mr. O. K. Cushing, Mrs. William K. Draper, Mrs. John M. Glenn, Mr. John F. Moors, Captain John S. Mucklé, Major C. A. Devol, U. S. Army; Mr. Francis H. McLean, Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, and Hon. Joseph Edward Willard. One vacancy was left to be filled later by the appointment of a representative from the Central States.

In June meetings of the War and Emergency Boards were held

and plans for the work of the departments were considered and discussed. Reports from these Boards will be made at the annual meeting of the Red Cross in December next.

Towards the necessary expenses of these new departments and the salary of the National Director the Sage Foundation has kindly made a grant of $5,000.

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When you have read your Bulletin, hand it to a friend who is not a member.

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## MRS. RUSSELL SAGE'S GIFT

BECAUSE at the time of the Civil War she took an active part in the work of the Sanitary Commission, that great precursor of the Red Cross, Mrs. Russell Sage of New York, has taken a sincere and helpful interest in the American National Red Cross. She has lately made a most generous donation of $25,000 towards the Red Cross Endowment Fund. This Fund, previous to Mrs. Sage's gift, amounted to a little less than $25,000 and was constituted of life membership dues. This generous contribution of Mrs. Sage's was the first received by the Red Cross in the United States for this special Fund. We rejoice at this encouragement of our National Red Cross and extend to Mrs. Sage sincerest thanks for the great help she has given to the Red Cross in our country.

When we realize that in spite of the late great war the Japanese Red Cross has untouched its splendid Endowment Fund of $2,600,000, and that the Societies of Europe make an equally wonderful showing in regard to funds, we earnestly hope that Mrs. Sage's generous gift will prove an inspiration to others to help create for our Red Cross an Endowment Fund worthy of our people and our country.

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## MR. ERNEST P. BICKNELL AS NATIONAL DIRECTOR

THE American National Red Cross has been most fortunate in securing the services as National Director of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell of Chicago. Mr. Bicknell will act as secretary to the Relief Departments, will make a special study of relief methods to be employed at times of national disasters, and in case of such disasters will proceed to the scene of the calamity to act in

ERNEST P. BICKNELL.

an advisory capacity to the local relief body, or if desirable, to take charge of the relief work.

Mr. Bicknell is especially fitted for the duties of the position he is to occupy. He brings to these new duties a rare judgment and knowledge of men and methods gained by his years of experience in the Middle West. From 1893 to 1898 he was Secretary of the Indiana State Board of Charities. During his incumbency of this office he participated actively in various reforms of State service.

In 1898 Mr. Bicknell took charge of the newly organized Chicago Bureau of Charities. His service in rallying private charitable effort in Chicago, through the development of the bureau and the establishment of district offices, has been supplemented by noteworthy service on important public commissions. First, as a member of the commission which investigated and reorganized the county hospital service, then on the citizens' committee which investigated and suggested important reforms in the Dunning institutions, and finally as a member of the present commission on a new Cook county infirmary and tuberculosis hospital, Mr. Bicknell has done much to shape the foundations upon which the better Chicago is coming to be. As a member of the committee which drafted the Illinois juvenile court law—the first law of its kind—and in many other ways, he has been identified with philanthropic and social effort in Chicago.

At the time of the San Francisco disaster Mr. Bicknell joined Edward T. Devine to represent the Chicago Relief Committee, which raised nearly $700,000. Mr. Bicknell intended to stay but two weeks, but his service lengthened out to six months, the last three of which were as Red Cross special agent, following Dr. Devine.

Charities and The Commons says of Mr. Bicknell's appointment:

"The choice of Ernest P. Bicknell to lead the American Red Cross movement seems almost as inevitable as the operation of the law of natural selection. His masterful conception of the functions of the Red Cross and his alignment of the forces and resources available for their fulfilment, was perhaps the most constructive utterance among the many notable deliverances at the quarter-century commemoration of the New York City Charity Organization Society. It confirmed the judgment which the Red Cross managers already had that Mr. Bicknell was the foremost man to carry out the advanced policy which he suggested. It is therefore a peculiar satisfaction to all interested in increasing the efficiency of the indispensable Red Cross service in our own and other lands that the adoption of this progressive policy and of Mr. Bicknell's acceptance of the National directorship could be announced together. His trained natural capacities, disciplined by remarkably varied experience; his success in the formu-

lation and management of policies for state and local, public and private charities; his efficiency in securing legislation both in Indiana and Illinois which enacted practicable ideals into public action; the rare tact and good fellowship, linked with effective executive ability, which made possible, if it did not create, the Chicago Bureau of Charities; and his command of the extremely delicate and difficult situation which confronted the Red Cross grapple with the San Francisco disaster—all give assurance of his inspiring leadership and administrative success in the national sphere of operation to which his local achievements have led him. While Chicago and the West part with him very reluctanctly and at heavy cost to their local interests, they are to be congratulated in furnishing a man to the nation who, in one and the same month, was chosen as president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction and national director of the American Red Cross.

Commenting on Mr. Bicknell's appointment the Indianapolis News in an editorial entitled, "The Right Man," says:

"The appointment of Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell as national director of the American National Red Cross, with headquarters at Washington, is a deserved recognition of executive ability in administering large charities. It is another instance of the office seeking the man, which has happened to Mr. Bicknell once or twice before. He began his public carer as a reporter on this paper and in that capacity showed so much sympathy in observing charity cases and efficiency in arousing public interest and action that he was made secretary and executive officer of the Board of State Charities. In that position he did excellent work and made a record that brought him a call to the head of the Bureau of Charities in Chicago, where, for several years, he has done efficient work, and so has widened his reputation. His call to the executive headship of the American National Red Cross doubtless means that the work of the society is to be reorganized, broadened and promoted on lines and by methods for which Mr. Bicknell is peculiarly fitted by previous training."

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Bear in mind the Red Cross Christmas Stamp. See first article in this Bulletin.

# DALLAS FLOOD RELIEF AND ACTIVITY OF TEXAS RED CROSS

BY MARY SHERMAN ALLEN

President of the Texas Red Cross Branch

THE past few months have been busy months for the Texas Red Cross Branch. On the morning of May 25th the greatest flood that Dallas has ever known swept down the Trinity River Valley, spreading destruction over a territory over forty miles long. West Dallas was almost entirely washed away. Nearly all the railways coming into Dallas had their tracks and bridges destroyed, so practically we were almost without communication with the outside world and the water, reaching to the tree tops, prevented all communication between Dallas proper and West Dallas and Oak Cliff, suburbs of Dallas, save by small rowboats. To make matters worse, the electric light plant and pumping stations were entirely covered with water, so practically Dallas was without light or water, and thousands homeless without food or clothing.

Our organization of the Red Cross responded to the call for a mass meeting from Mayor Hay. It was then decided that as hundreds of people were homeless, we should ask the Government for tents and establish three camps and a central relief station, to be established in the business district. It was also the unanimous expression that if possible Dallas care for its own people and not ask for donations from outside. As many people in the larger camps were sick from exposure and the terrible experience they had passed through, some being days in tree-tops before rescued, it was thought advisable to establish emergency hospitals in Camp Hay and Camp Ferris. We, therefore, issued a call for nurses and nearly all our enrolled nurses responded to the call, and immediately we established a large field Emergency Hospital, fully equipped with drugs, sanitary dressings, cots for the sick and all appliances to care for those that needed the attention of the Red Cross. Doctors Stoval, Furgeson, Black and Davis had charge of the medical department, Miss Mary Ennisson, charge of the hospital work, and Misses Annie Swinskey and Adrian Palm, trained Red Cross nurses, charge of nurses' department. Our Emergency Hospital stood at the head of a broad avenue of tents. The camp presented a beautiful picture, and the United States flags and Red Cross flags floating above our hospital tents could be seen for miles around. Sanitary conditions and perfect order were maintained during the entire time. Our doctors and nurses were kept busy caring for cases of fever and other diseases caused by exposure. Our hospital

Freakish Work of the Flood. Northern Trestle Exposed to Full Force of the Waters Remains Almost Intact, While the More Protected Structure Paralleling it on the South is Practically Destroyed.

Stringing Trolley Wire Before Oak Cliff Trestle Is Repaired.

quarters at Camp Ferris consisted of several army tents stationed at one side of the camp. Dr. Black had charge of the medical department here and Miss Sallie W. Smith had charge of nurses' department, with Mrs. Champion to assist. Mrs. Ada McAllister and Mrs. Annie Hedun had charge of reception and relief tent. Our doctors and nurses cared for many cases of destitution and sickness in both camps, as well as in all parts of the city where needed, and it has been the universal expression that the prompt, efficient and systematized work of the Red Cross did much in preventing an epidemic of fever. When we think of

RED CROSS EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, DALLAS, TEXAS—IN OPERATION DURING ELKS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

the thousands of dead animals scattered about, some in tall treetops, and the terrible stench arising from the flooded districts, one can readily see the need of quick emergency work. The Texas Branch worked in conjunction with the Mayor of the city and officials, the County officials, the Central Committee of business men and the church and club women of Dallas. During the two weeks that we were actively engaged in relieving the flood situation we received many courtesies from Mayor Hay and city and county officials and business men of Dallas. Our street railways also passed all nurses and doctors wearing the Red Cross arm badge free of charge. This courtesy greatly aided us and was appreciated. We also appreciate the liberal

donation of our Treasurer, Royal A. Ferris, of two hundred and fifty dollars, also the donation of one hundred dollars from E. H. Green and fifty dollars from E. A. Paffrath of Fort Worth; Mrs. Cook and others. These donations greatly assisted us in our work and we were able to relieve those who could not be reached by the general committee. Too much praise cannot be given our business men, especially Mayor Hay and Royal A. Ferris, who was Treasurer of General Relief Fund, for their systematic and splendid work at this time. Dallas may well congratulate itself that it was able to handle the situation without asking outside help.

The next public work of the Red Cross in Texas was the establishing of Emergency Hospitals and Rest Stations during the Elks' National Convention in July. Through the courtesy of Mr. Gardner, manager of the Pretorian Building, a large, commodious room on the ground floor was donated for Red Cross purposes. At this down town Emergency Hospital we had ample room for a large reception room, wards for men and women and a complete operating room and dispensary equipped with all latest surgical appliances. The reception room, with potted ferns and palms and United States and Red Cross flags, easy chairs, couches and ice water, with Red Cross literature, was made an attractive place for visitors from all States in the Union and much praise was given our Red Cross work in Texas. We also had nurses at the Elks' Club and leading hotels and a hospital at the Fair Grounds, where the barbecue and other special functions were held. During the grand parade Red Cross ambulances were stationed all along the line and every care given for public comfort. Miss Nellie Chapman had charge of the Fair Grounds hospital, with the Misses Alberg, Venerable and Smith to assist. Miss Annie Swinskey had charge of the Elks' Club and Miss Sallie W. Smith had charge of main headquarters, with Miss Adrian Palm, Miss Burk, Mrs. Champion and Mrs. Ward to assist. Doctor Marchman and Dr. Bourland, our medical directors, looked after both flood work and Elks' Convention. Doctors Blackinship, Davis, Beddo, Gamble, Freemen, Carroll and Folsome all assisted during the Elks' Convention at different stations. The work of our Red Cross doctors and nurses during the flood and Elks' Convention has been greatly appreciated by our leading citizens. The prompt and efficient services of the enrolled nurses during the summer have practically shown the people of Dallas the great need of an organized body ready at all times to act in a calamity of any kind. We believe we have great reason to be proud of our splendid staff of Red Cross doctors and nurses. Our Red Cross work from the beginning has been well received and appreciated. We are just in receipt of a communication from the Secretary of the State Fair Association, asking us to again establish an Emer-

gency Hospital during the State Fair, as the Directors greatly appreciated our work last year when we cared for over one thousand who were sick or met with accidents. We believe our National officials will readily see that Texas will take no step backward but rather upward and onward, and in the future, as in the past, we will endeavor to hold the banner of the Red Cross here in Texas so high that the very breath of Heaven will touch its folds.

(The Dallas News kindly loaned the photographs for this article.—*Editor.*)

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## SOUTH CHINA FLOOD RELIEF

ON June 23d a cable was received by the Secretary of State from the Vice-Consul-General at Canton, stating:

"Heavy floods West River valley. Wuchow, Samshiu inundated. Immense damage, large loss of life reported."

Reports of the suffering caused by these devastating floods were at the same time printed in our papers and mention made of relief measures being undertaken. Mr. Robert Bacon, the representative of the State Department on the Red Cross Central Committee, and to whom questions of international aid are referred, cabled to the United States Consulate at Canton to inquire if it would be advisable for the Red Cross to cable from its General Emergency Fund $2,000 for assistance in this relief. Part of the General Emergency Fund consisted of a small balance left from the Chinese Famine Relief Fund. A prompt reply was received advising that this remittance be sent. Accordingly, $2,000 was cabled to the Vice-Consul-General to be transmitted to the Relief Committee. On August 6th the State Department sent to the Red Cross this further report received by mail from the Vice-Consul-General:

"Another of those tremendous freshets which periodically overwhelm the riverine cities of China, leaving ruin and desolation in their track, and utterly undoing the labors of years, has occurred, the center of the catastrophe on this occasion being the important city of Wuchow, which is reported to be practically wiped out of existence with the exception of the walled city, while all the treaty ports along the West River have suffered enormous loss and damage. It is impossible at the present time to form any idea of the death-roll, although it must, beyond question, comprise hundreds of the West River floating population and hundreds of the residents of Wuchow. The West River, from all descriptions, has overspread its banks for miles around, carrying with it a constant stream of wrecked junks, sampans,

and demolished buildings which are found on the banks of a waterway of the commercial consequence of the West River.

"At Wuchow there is said to be 15 feet of water in the streets, all business is suspended and thousands are homeless, camping shelterless on the hills. The towns of Dosing and Taking can be distinguished by the roofs of the houses.

"The inhabitants of Samshui and the North River districts seem to be in the same plight, if not a worse one. An embankment gave way allowing the water to sweep over the country, and it is estimated that three hundred persons were drowned. The officials are doing all they can to keep the remaining embankments in order and to re-establish communication. The railway from Fatshan to Samshui has stopped running as most of the line is under water, and in one place three miles of track is reported washed out.

"Besides the damage to life and property the loss sustained by the destruction of the crops in the two provinces must be enormous and will doubtless cause famine and suffering for months to come.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLARD B. HULL,

*"Vice-Consul-General in Charge."*

On August 13th, Consul-General Denby at Shanghai cabled to the Secretary of State that the balance of international famine relief funds amounting to $34,000 was in the hands of himself and the British Consul as trustees, and stated that the Chinese Committee begged them to use it for the relief of the famine sufferers in South China. He and the British Consul and all of their confreres approved of this suggestion. The entire fund came from America, Great Britain and local contributions. He desired instructions as to whether or not he had permission to transmit this balance for this relief work. The officers of the American Red Cross were in hearty accord with this suggestion and the State Department was requested to cable him to this effect.

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## CANADIAN FIRE RELIEF

THE first part of August forest fires in southern Canada, north of the State of Montana, largely destroyed the town of Fernie, as well as many villages and farm houses, leaving several thousand people destitute and homeless. The funds in the General Emergency Fund of the Red Cross, which, if our membership were what it should be in this country, would be large and quickly available, are at present very low. But our National Red Cross

felt it could not let such suffering and misfortune occur to the people of its close neighbor, Canada, without some tangible expression of its sympathy. Accordingly, on August 5th, the following dispatch was sent:

"SIR WILFRID LAURIER,
*"Ottawa, Canada.*

"American Red Cross expresses deep sympathy for fire sufferers and authorizes you to draw on it, Riggs National Bank, Washington, for one thousand dollars for relief."

This method of forwarding the contribution was adopted to make the funds immediately available. On August 7th Sir Wilfrid Laurier's acknowledgement was received:

"Many thanks; I refer your very kind offer to the Mayor of Fernie."

The contribution was accepted, and a report of the relief work, with illustrations, will probably appear in the next issue of the Bulletin.

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Bear in mind the Red Cross Christmas Stamp. See first article in this Bulletin.

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# MISSISSIPPI RELIEF FINAL REPORT

## BY MAJOR WENDELL L. SIMPSON, U. S. A.

AS Representative of the American National Red Cross in relief work in the State of Mississippi as per letter of appointment from your office of May 1, 1908, I have the honor to submit the following report of Red Cross operations for the relief of persons injured or rendered destitute by the devastating tornado of April 24, 1908.

About 10 a. m., May 3, 1908, I reached Hattiesburg and took over the same day from Major C. A. Devol, G. S. U. S. Army, the management of Red Cross operation.

On the same train with me arrived six Red Cross Nurses from Philadelphia, Pa., who were at once provided with boarding places and assigned to duty. Six Nurses from Washington, D. C., reached Hattiesburg May 4th and six from various places in New York arrived May 6th.

All Red Cross Nurses were for professional work placed under charge of Major Bailey K. Ashford, Medical Corps U. S. Army, who made assignments of Head Nurses, and distributed the nurses among the various hospitals where those injured by the tornado were being cared for.

The nurses all gave splendid service, and produced upon physicians, patients and the residents of Hattiesburg an excellent impression.

The expenses of the nurses, including board, laundry work and traveling expenses home were paid from Red Cross funds, and all except Miss Pettit, and one other nurse from New York, compelled to return because of illness, were paid for services at the rates prescribed in instructions from your office, viz, Fifty Dollars ($50.00) per month to head nurses and Forty Dollars ($40.00) per month to others.

The Red Cross was later re-imbursed, as you already know, to the amount of these expenses and services, from the Special Congressional Appropriation for the relief.

Where all did so well and rendered such excellent services in such a willing spirit and with such devotion to the cause, it is difficult to make selection for special mention, and I am refraining from making any distinction except in the cases where extra responsibility was placed and cheerfully accepted.

Miss Klink and Miss Bowman, of Philadelphia, and Miss Reed, of Washington, as head nurses of the South Mississippi Infirmary, the Hattiesburg Hospital and the Commercial Hotel Emergency Hospital respectively each exhibited marked administrative ability and most excellent tact in handling difficult and often delicate situations.

Miss Pettit, of New York, rendered valuable service as an inspector and representative in general charge of requisitions and supplies.

After the Emergency Hospital was emptied of patients Miss Reed and Miss Pettit organized a department for making garments for the women and children being discharged from hospitals, and with such help as they were able to enlist made about eighty garments.

There has been for some time an organization in Hattiesburg, Miss., known as the "Whatsoever Circle," King's Daughters. This organization had provided a sorting and distribution room, and had rendered excellent service in providing for the destitute from contributed funds, and in distributing relief supplies contributed from Hattiesburg and outlying places. A record of the destitute was kept, also a record of dstribution made. With this organization I made arrangements to turn over for distribution all contributions of clothing received through the Red Cross or from other sources, and this mission, so willingly accepted, was carried out most thoroughly and commendably.

As a result of the Red Cross work, a branch Red Cross has been organized in Hattiesburg with about thirty-five Charter Members.

Destitute supplied with thirty (30) days rations, cooking stoves and stove furniture, table cutlery and tinware, mattresses and bedding, material for clothing (women and children), forage for work animals, extensive sanitary provision for Purvis, Miss.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of families assisted | 538 |
| Number of persons assisted at home | 2430 |
| Number of injured treated in hospitals | 179 |
| Number of injured treated in private houses | 10 |
| Total | 2619 |

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTHERN CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.

### RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriation from General Emergency Fund for cash advance to Major C. A. Devol, U. S. A. | $2,000.00 |
| Appropriation from General Emergency Fund, for traveling expenses of nurses, etc. | 669.33 |
| Appropriation from General Emergency Fund, to pay drafts by Red Cross Agent | 98.05 |
| Contributions: | |
| Through Maryland Red Cross Branch | 225.00 |
| Through Penna. Red Cross Branch | 100.00 |
| Through New York Red Cross Branch | 19.00 |
| Through Ohio Red Cross Branch (Cleveland Sub'n.) | 7.00 |
| Through D. C. Red Cross Branch | 291.25 |
| Miscellaneous | 53.00 |
| Reimbursement from Congressional Appropriation | 1,763.00 |
| Refund by Major Devol of unexpended balance of advance | 37.32 |
| Total | $5,262.95 |

### DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Advanced to Major C. A. Devol, U. S. A. (by request) | $2,000.00 |
| Transportation of nurses, Philadelphia to Hattiesburg | 260.40 |
| Transportation of nurses, Washington to Hattiesburg | 225.90 |
| Transportation of nurses, New York to Hattiesburg | 183.03 |
| Draft by Major Simpson | 98.05 |
| | $2,767.38 |
| Balance returned to General Emergency Fund | 2,495.57 |
| | $5,262.95 |

NOTE.—The $2,000 advanced Major Devol was appropriated from the General Emergency Fund, as was also the transportation expenses of nurses, before any contributions for the relief of the tornado sufferers were received.

Shortly after the advance was made to Major Devol, a Congressional appropriation for this relief work became available, and the Red Cross was reimbursed to the amount of $1,763.00 from this appropriation.

The Southern Railway generously gave passes for the return of the

nurses to their homes, and the Southern Express Company carried free over their lines from Washington to Hattiesburg and other points many boxes of clothing and supplies. The Western Union Telegraph Company cancelled its bill, amounting to $25.64, for telegrams sent relating to relief, and the Postal Telegraph Cable Co. tendered to the Red Cross the free use of its wires.

Besides the 12 boxes acknowledged in the July bulletin five barrels of clothing were received from the Atlanta Needlework Guild Branch, and a box of children's clothing from Mrs. Frederick Crane of the Berkshire Division of the Massachusetts Red Cross.

## CHELSEA FIRE RELIEF

THE latter part of May, Colonel Sohier of the Massachusetts Chelsea Relief Committee wrote to the Red Cross Headquarters at Washington saying that the Relief Committee had been able to provide the absolutely necessary plain clothing for the fire sufferers, but that many of the women having lost all that they possessed were sadly in need of dresses suitable to wear to church and on other such occasions. He asked if the Red Cross could assist in securing these. The Society was glad to be of help in this matter and appealed to its New England Branches as it was not considered necessary to make a general appeal. In July, Colonel Sohier wrote to an officer of the Red Cross: "We received boxes of extremely satisfactory clothing, which was of great use, from the following places: Bangor, Maine Sub-division Red Cross. Mrs. Charles Brooker, Ansonia, Conn. The Misses Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn. Mrs. Franklin Farrel, Ansonia, Conn. Mrs. A. W. Cleveland, Chairman of Missionary Committee, South Portland, Maine. Mrs. Frank Hinckley, President Penobscot Sub-division Red Cross, Maine. Box from Exeter, N. H. Mary Crosby, Bangor, Maine. Roberts and Fogg, Bangor, Maine. Berkshire Sub-division Red Cross from Mrs. W. Murray Crane. Box from Miss Nancy Shalton with no address. Box from "Hillsted," Farmington, Conn., and one from the District of Columbia Red Cross Branch.

"Thanking you very much indeed for the effort which you made to assist in this work, I am, faithfully yours,

"WM. D. SOHIER."

## SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF AND RED CROSS HOME

THE formal placing of the New Relief Home in the hands of the city was accomplished yesterday afternoon by speeches from those who have been most instrumental in the cause. The winding road toward the New Relief Home carried a throng

from every bay city, a widespread interest manifesting itself in the welfare of 1,200 people who have been proteges of universal philanthropy and who from now on will be under the care of San Francisco.

The entrance to the home is faced by a large fireplace, over which is an inscription on a bronze tablet: "To the National Red Cross and the People of all Nationalities, Who by their Generosity Relieved the Suffering After the Great Fire of 1906." James D. Phelan, president of the Relief Corporation, opened the exercises, saying: "The official dedication of the Relief Home for the aged and infirm practically ends the work of relief entrusted to the corporation known as The San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, and it is a matter of satisfaction to those who have been engaged in the rehabilitation that they are enabled to surrender their stewardship to a restored and rehabilitated city."

The gift offered was accepted in the name of the city by Mayor Taylor, who spoke of this as a novel occasion inasmuch as of the many millions spent in varied lines, "this is the one monument which stands for what was done by the people of the United States. The soul of man dominated the whole scene at the time of the disaster and every stone and brick of this structure is consecrated to the greatest care at our hands."

Thomas Magee of the building committee said: "It is a matter of peculiar pride to give these buildings into the hands of an honest administration. I have found that the present one has given more in one year than the former administration gave in six years. We dedicate this home to the donors."

Dr. T. W. Huntington said: "This home is but an integral part of our great hospital system, and the welfare of all depends upon the personnel of the Board of Supervisors, that decency and propriety may be promoted. This event accentuates a period of transition in the life of San Francisco from what has been to that for which we hope."

Otto Irving Wise dwelt on the fact that so great a breadth of charity and brotherly love had prevailed above all else. He said: "Even with half a million awaiting my people from the Jewish Conference of Charities in the East, we here were content to wait for our share from the general relief, knowing that it would be fairly distributed, regardless of sect, creed or race. We all worship one God, and there will always be brotherhood between us."

C. M. Wollenberg, superintendent, met with enthusiastic cheers from his charges, who testified their esteem and regard. His statistics showed the expense of keeping 1,200 people to be 38 cents each a day, and that this was spending 12 cents less than the last administration did and with better results. For the coming year the Supervisors have appropriated $165,000 for the Relief Home. Wollenberg spoke earnestly of his intention to keep

(Photo by Turrill & Miller, S. F., Cal.)

(Photo by Turrill & Miller, S. F., Cal.)

TWO VIEWS OF RELIEF HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM—ERECTED BY SAN FRANCISCO RELIEF AND RED CROSS FUNDS.

the home up to a high standard, equal to any home in the United States.

F. W. Dohrmann spoke of the mission of the Red Cross, saying: "While it was organized for the sufferings of war, it has become broader in its work and its motto has become in this country, 'To relieve suffering at all times,' and that should be the motto of the Relief Home."

Rev. D. O. Kelley spoke in the absence of Archdeacon Emery, and requested that the old name of Almshouse should be forgotten and never used again.

Henry Payot stated at the close of the programme that he would offer a resolution to the Board of Supervisors that the name "Almshouse tract" be changed to "Relief Home tract."

Rev. Father Crowley said that a vote of thanks should be given to the men who had handled the funds.—*San Francisco Chronicle,* August 5, 1908.

Mr. James D. Phelan, President of the Relief and Red Cross Corporation, says in an article in the San Francisco Bulletin, August 5, 1908:

"The official dedication of the Relief Home for the Aged and Infirm practically ends the work of relief which was intrusted to the corporation known as the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds, and it is a matter of satisfaction to those who have been engaged in the relief and rehabilitation of individuals and institutions that they are enabled to surrender their stewardship to a restored and rehabilitated city.

"San Francisco has recovered from one of the greatest disasters known to history with surprising rapidity, and, while here and there, there have been individual sufferers, still it may be said in a broad sense that, after the practical destruction of the city, there was comparatively little suffering and no one at any time need have gone without food or shelter. This condition was brought about by the splendid response which the people of the country made in the early days following April 18th. Today there are 1,173 inmates of the Relief Home, of which less than one-half were refugees.

"The care for these people appeals to the public more strongly today than ever before, because they are in their unfortunate condition not on account of their own improvidence, but on account of the disaster which overwhelmed them, stripping them of their accumulations and property, depriving them of employment and rendering helpless their friends and relatives, who, perhaps had theretofore been able to aid them; and, the remarkable fact, which is conspicuous in this record, is that after a disaster of such magnitude, which left 200,000 people destitute, after a period of little more than two years, but five or six hundred public charges due to the disaster are dependent upon public assistance.

"Up to this point, the Relief and Red Cross Corporation has

borne the burden, and dated from this fiscal year, the city has agreed to assume it, and we turn over the care of these good people to the city, having first provided a home which has cost $350,000 in construction, and $27,000 for equipment, or a total of $377,000.

In the work of the Relief Corporation there has been perfect co-operation with the American National Red Cross, which audits our accounts not only for their own part, but for the whole amount received and disbursed, at our request, so it is safe to say that the forthcoming report of the Relief Corporation, which is now in course of preparation, will show fully in detail the distribution of the greatest relief fund that was ever gathered for the purpose of relieving the misfortunes of a stricken community. There is no doubt that this timely aid has been no small factor in the rapid recovery of the city by bridging over temporary distress, and at the same time inspiring the people with a degree of confidence in themselves, but more particularly, in the humanitarian and benevolent spirit of the people of the United States and of the world."

The Home will accommodate about 1,250, and is located on the grounds of the old almshouse. The congregate system has been followed throughout, though there are some rather attractive and unusual features. Among others may be mentioned the sun pavilions. Besides the dormitories, of which there are nine, and which hold 700 people, there are 250 small rooms with two people in a room. These small rooms on the first floor are given to those who are unable to climb stairs. There is the usual separation of the men from the women, and in other lines the Home appears to have followed established standards rather than to have attempted something more advanced. It may be said in brief that it is a very fine example of a congregate institution with everything exceptionally well arranged.

The Massachusetts Relief Committee, which raised funds for the San Francisco sufferers, finding itself with a balance on hand of $100,000 after the pressing needs of the burned city had been met, decided to contribute this amount for the establishment of a "Massachusetts Ward" at the State University Hospital. Accordingly this amount has been turned over to the San Francisco Corporation of Relief and Red Cross Funds for the above purpose.

# THE GRAND LEGION OF THE RED CROSS

BY CHARLES W. HURD

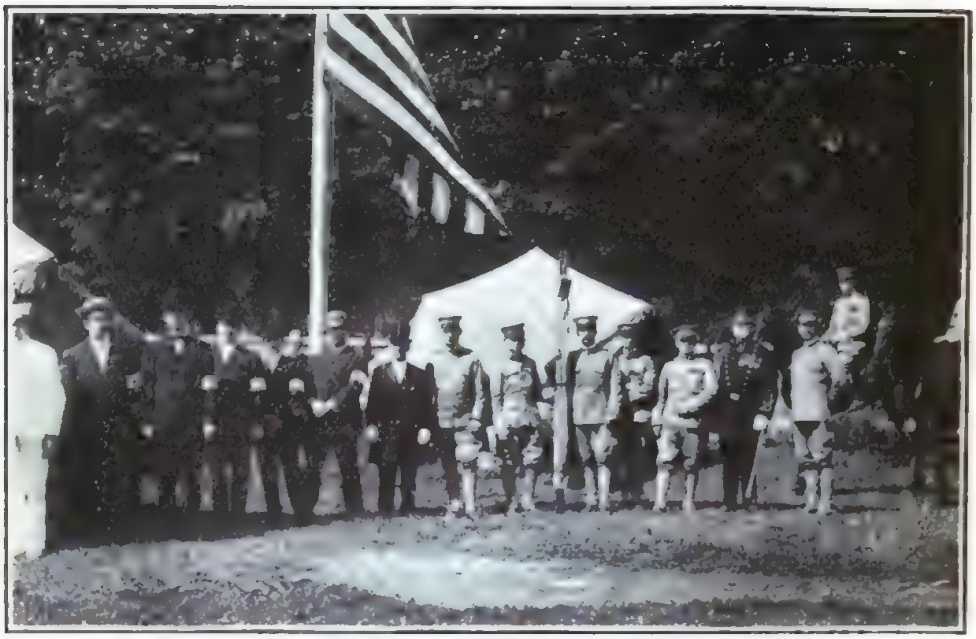
Field Agent, New York State Red Cross Branch.

THE organization of the American Red Cross will not be complete and prepared to serve in time of war until, besides the enrollment of nurses and physicians and the provision of means for collecting and forwarding medical supplies, together with hospital cars and ships, it shall also have at call a large body of men fit and ready to serve as litter-bearers and hospital orderlies. These trained litter-bearers or first aid men are an important part of every foreign Red Cross. They are called, collectively, relief or sanitary columns. The American Red Cross has long realized the need of such organizations but did not find it possible to attempt it until early in the year, when in Brooklyn, N. Y., the first relief columns were formed under the name of First Legion of the Grand Legion of the Red Cross. The meeting was held at the library of the Kings County Medical Society. The call was sent out by Dr. Glentworth R. Butler, and the meeting was presided over by Dr. Joshua M. Van Cott, vice-president of the Brooklyn Sub-division. The Hon. William Cary Sanger, president of the State Branch, Major Charles Lynch, U. S. A., Rev. J. Howard Melish, Mrs. M. L. Rogers of the Brooklyn Hospital, and the State field agent were present and spoke.

Major Lynch was present on special detail from the War Department and spoke as its representative, the Medical Department of the Army being naturally, of course, interested in the effort of the Red Cross to provide it with trained assistants.

At a subsequent meeting officers were chosen, the directorship being left vacant until it could be filled by the election of a physician who should be able to give more or less time to the work. The direction fell upon Capt. F. A. Aikman, who was chosen assistant director. Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, who had been interested for a number of years in promoting the project, was chosen president of the board of administrative affairs, which concerns itself with the civil side of the legion. The legion is not complete at the present time. It has less than one hundred members and it will doubtless require many months to recruit it up to its full strength. It is a picked body and none but men of approved character and good physique are received. The headquarters of the First Legion is now in Borough Hall, Brooklyn, the seat of the borough government.

The Second Legion was organized soon afterward in Man-



Litter Detachment, First Legion of New York Branch, Grand Legion of the Red Cross, Assistant Director Aikman Commanding, on Duty in Brooklyn, N. Y., Memorial Sunday.

Members of Second Legion, New York Branch, at Practice.

hattan with Dr. William A. Rodgers as director. Its headquarters are in one of the city armories. No other legions have yet been organized but the formation of columns which are parts of legions is projected in several parts of New York State and in other parts of the country. Dr. G. H. Richardson of the Post Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, California, has organized a column which has given service in that city.

The Grand Legion is made up of four or more legions. Each legion has four relief columns, each column four detachments, and each detachment four squads. The column has 64 men and 24 officers; the legion 256 men and 104 officers. A legion is commanded by a director-in-chief; the column by a director. Both director and director-in-chief must be physicians. Each column, in time of peace, will ultimately have an auxiliary relief corps of women.

The Grand Legion is, in effect, a trained army of "First Aid" organized for these objects:

To help the sick and injured when physicians are not at hand, and also to assist the latter.

To help care for those sick and injured in great public celebrations.

In time of war to serve under the army medical department in field, hospital and camp.

To spread a knowledge of simple hygiene.

To teach ordinary care and forethought for the prevention of accidents.

To teach what to do in moments of danger to prevent injury or loss of life, as in panics and street crushes.

To help establish a higher regard for human life.

In the circulars explaining the Grand Legion, it is pointed out that there is pressing need for such an organization, since "there are many million accidents every year in the United States, causing more than 60,000 deaths—more than were ever killed in a year of American wars. In New York city there are 5,000 accidents every month on the street railways alone. Automobile accidents are common. All kinds of accidents are increasing. "There are the thousands who drop in sudden illness. And the thousands who die of sickness and battle wounds because of lack of care. Many hundreds of lives could be saved and much suffering spared if our people knew what relief to give in emergencies. This may mean much to young men. It makes those who become members self-reliant and alert in every emergency. It shows them how to look out for themselves and for others. It makes them especially useful to the community—it gives them unique distinction—it offers an opportunity for social service of an attractive and chivalrous kind, in fellowship with active men of high standards."

An application for membership is printed on the circular. The

expense of membership is slight. Each member of the legion must be a member of the Red Cross, the dues of which are $1 a year. The other dues will be as small or as great as the legions or columns may desire.

The two legions already formed, or rather relief columns from them, have given service on several occasions. On May 24th, Memorial Sunday, 28 men of the First Legion, ten being in uniform and two mounted, reported at the United States National Cemetery, Brooklyn, under command of Assistant Director Aikman, with tent, stretchers and emergency supplies and gave service, at the request of the authorities. A nurse also assisted the column. Five cases were handled.

On August 29th, on the occasion of the reception to the returned victorious Olympic athletes at City Hall, Manhattan, a column of the First Legion turned out under command of Sub-Director Joseph Ferguson and gave first aid to the injured, using as its headquarters a room in the Manhattan Terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The legion is growing rapidly, and it is hoped soon to be able to establish permanent headquarters, where drills and instruction can be given, equipment stored, and a library and museum of first aid appliances be developed. It is the intention of the legion to secure a portable hospital surgical room and kitchen, uniform the men in strict accordance with army regulations, and be ready to turn out for any emergency at short notice. A musical band is being organized.

The members are actively engaged in reporting all cases of the misuse of the Red Cross wherever they find them, and have been successful in securing the removal of the emblem from many drug stores, barber shops, etc.

The first legion is providing for a ladies auxiliary.

The Second Legion drilled during the spring and turned out on Memorial Day and on other occasions. It has devoted considerable attention to signal practice under the direction of its drill master, Major Charles M. Steinert, H. C., N. Y. N. G., this being not only more or less of a necessity but also serving to enhance the interest in the work.

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Have you paid your 1908 dues?

# SAN FRANCISCO FIRST AID INSTRUCTION AND STATIONS

BY CONTRACT SURGEON G. H. RICHARDSON

U. S. Army.

THE inspiration which culminated in the work outlined by the title of this article was a report read at the February meet- of the society here by Mrs. L. L. Dunbar, Chairman of the Committee on Nurses, in which she stated that about 165 graduate nurses had enrolled themselves as members of the Nurses Auxiliary.

When we consider that this represented 50 per cent of the total number enrolled in the United States one can realize that some one had performed earnest, faithful work.

That these nurses might become interested and instructed in the new duties which they had assumed, arrangements were made for a course of five lectures to be given them by some one experienced in first aid work, particularly along army lines.

By a process of elimination the writer was delegated to perform this pleasant duty and the course was completed in March, 1908.

A synopsis of these lectures is as follows:

First Lecture: The American National Red Cross. The history of the development of the organization was given together with the duties it could reasonably expect to undertake. A comparative study was made of other National Red Cross organizations and special stress made of the necessity of training the enrolled personnel.

Second Lecture: The Army Medical Department and its relation to the American National Red Cross. The importance of the existence of a well defined, harmonious relation between the two organizations was dwelt upon and the methods whereby the American National Red Cross could augment and assist the Army Medical Department were given in detail.

Third Lecture: The Army Nurse Corps. The steps which led up to its establishment and the duties of the nurse, as stated in the Manual for the Medical Department, were explained. Their probable duties on Hospital Ships and Hospital Trains in case of war were considered, as was the relation which the Nurses' Auxiliary bore to the existing Army Nurse Corps.

Fourth Lecture: Was a practical demonstration of First Aid Work, given on the grounds of the Post Hospital, Presidio, of San Francisco, California, and in the woods adjacent. The regulation regimental hospital was pitched and made ready in about 30 minutes by members of the Hospital Corps on duty there.

INSTRUCTION RELATIVE TO THE LOCATION AND TREATMENT OF WOUNDED MEN.

CARRYING THE WOUNDED FROM THE FIELD.

The nurses were shown the equipment of the hospital and then witnessed the hospital corps drill, which was given by a detachment from Company "B," Hospital Corps School of Instruction.

Meanwhile six supposedly injured men scattered among the trees in front of the hospital. At the command "Search for wounded, March," the designated squads ran to the aid of their wounded comrades. The first case was that of an apparently drowned man and the nurses were shown the methods employed in giving artificial respiration. The second was a gun-shot wound of the leg, with fracture of the tibia. This was dressed with the regulation "First Aid Packet" and improvised splints made from the branches of a tree. So on, each man, with a different injury, was rapidly treated and brought to the "Dressing Station."

Here they were again examined by the Surgeon, who ordered them removed to the ambulance on the road near by and conveyed to the hospital.

Each man was properly tagged showing the character and nature of his injury and every care taken to make the demonstration as realistic as possible.

The patients were then given a cup of hot coffee, prepared in the cook tent of the hospital, as were the visiting nurses, and this with a liberal supply of "hardtack" gave many of them their first real experience of army life.

About 300 people witnessed the demonstration, among the number being Brigadier-General Funston, in command of the Department of California, and his Chief-of-Staff, Colonel Duncan.

Fifth Lecture. This was also practical in character. The nurses were given the liberty of visiting the U. S. Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, California, through the kindness of Coloney Torney, the commanding officer.

They were shown the wards and the manner in which cases were treated in military hospitals, particularly the necessity of carefully keeping the admission cards and other reports. The operating rooms, laboratories and kitchens were visited.

In this demonstration I was kindly assisted by Miss Thompson, the Chief Nurse, who delegated her assistants to accompany the visiting nurses through the hospital, for it was found best to divide them into squads of 10 in order to give each individual instruction.

In the first lecture, when mentioning the duties which the American National Red Cross should assume, I suggested the advisability of establishing "First Aid Stations" along the line of march on the day of the Naval Parade, having in mind my experience of some years before at the time of the Shriners' Parade in this city, and the difficulty I had of procuring medical care for one of the participants who unfortunately had dropped out of the procession when overcome by the heat.

TREATING THE WOUNDED AT THE "DRESSING STATION."

RED CROSS FIRST AID STATION ON DOCK IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A representative of the press commented favorably on this idea and at a regular meeting of the society in April it was decided to formulate plans for the establishment of these stations.

A committee consisting of Dr. W. S. Thorne, Chairman of the Physicians Auxiliary, Mrs. L. L. Dunbar, Chairman of the Nurses Auxiliary, Mrs. J. F. Merrill, First Vice-President, and the writer were appointed.

Locations were obtained for six stations, beginning at the Ferry Building and ending where the Parade countermarched.

Vacant lots were selected, as by the use of army tents the stations could be rapidly constructed and would attract more attention.

The equipment of each station consisted of the "Detached Service Chest," as provided in the Manual for the Medical Department, U. S. Army, four cots with blankets, two litters and an assortment of chairs, tables, basins and pails.

Cans of ice water were also provided for each station and alcohol stoves and kettles for the making of hot water in case of necessity.

Four hundred cards were printed and distributed days before the parade through the city and placed in the ferries and suburban trains. They also gave the address and telephone number of the City Emergency Hospitals.

Copies of the cards were sent to the Medical Directors of the visiting squadrons with a communication asking that, in case any of the sailors should fall out of the parade, the stations be utilized. They also stated that all possible care would be taken to notify the respective commanders of those taken sick or injured.

The tents were made ready on the afternoon of May 6th, the day before the parade, and were inspected by the committee.

The personnel of each station was made up of a physician supplied by Dr. Thorne, nurses from the enrolled members of the auxiliary, and five members of Company "B" Hospital Corps School of Instruction, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

While this may seem a comparatively large number, yet in case of any serious trouble at a given point, they would all have been needed.

Three ambulances were obtained from Presidio of San Francisco, California, and placed at suitable locations along the line of march. They each had as litter-bearers two Hospital Corps men from the above mentioned School of Instruction.

The city ambulances were also in readiness and had the occasion demanded could have brought their injured to the stations rather than spending the time to carry them to the Emergency Hospitals, which were some distance from the line of march.

The committee met and conferred with Mr. W. J. Biggy, Chief of Police, and Dr. Terry, the City Emergency Surgeon, so that their plans did not conflict in any degree whatsoever.

The latter had arranged for a squad of couriers mounted on motor-cycles, so that in case of need, they could rapidly communicate with the ambulance stations.

All connected with the First Aid Work wore the Red Cross Brassard, which the police along the line of march were ordered to recognize and assist.

The police were also given the locations of the stations and ambulances so that prompt and competent aid could have been furnished at any point on a minute's notice.

It is needless to state that every precaution was taken by the Police Department to prevent accidents by having the streets roped along the whole line of march and prohibiting the street cars from crossing the same.

Every grandstand was inspected by the Board of Public Works, who vouched for its security.

The day of the parade was ideal in every respect so far as weather conditions were concerned. The air was cool and bracing and the streets clean and dry from slight showers of the day before.

It therefore happened that only about 24 cases were treated in the various stations, most of whom were women and old people who, unable to stand the crush of the crowd, became faint from the exertion.

They were taken into the stations and given a cup of warm beef-tea which revived their strength and permitted them to return to their respective homes without requiring the use of an ambulance.

One case of "heart failure" was reported which needed hypodermic stimulation in order to revive, and we think that at least this one life was saved by the prompt assistance which was given.

No one was injured along the line of march, and none from the ranks fell out from exhaustion, which certainly is a compliment to our climate and speaks well for the physical condition of our soldiers and sailors.

These stations were all taken down on the following day, yet the Secretary of the Fleet Committee requested that one be permanently placed on the wharf at the foot of Mission Street, where the men from the fleet disembarked.

This was done, and it being an exact copy of the stations constructed for the parade, a picture of this is herewith furnished.

This station was kept open day and night for ten days and treated about 100 people, both sailors and civilians.

It was visited by many of the fleet officers, who expressed their admiration of the plan, and several of them took occasion to join the organization.

(Mrs. McMullin, Secretary of the California Branch, writes: "There was a little incident that Dr. Richardson may not have known about, viz.: Admiral Thomas was at the wharf about to

start for his ship, and discovered the relief station, the one photographed. He visited it and while there expressed his appreciation of the work of the Red Cross in establishing the stations, and especially desired before he ceased to command that these expressions be recorded.")

While the amount of actual relief furnished hardly seems to warrant the time spent in the preparation and establishment of these stations, yet the stimulus which it has given the local branch, together with the general interest it has created more than compensates for the outlay.

Besides, if we are to expect a trained personnel in our organization in time of war we must develop during peace an enthusiasm which will prevent the prevailing idea that simple membership is all that is to be expected, and by giving each one "something to do" we can spread, through the influence of each individual, a knowledge of what the American National Red Cross really stands for, thereby hastening the time when the organization shall occupy in the minds of the people of the United States the position its importance justifies.

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# MONTEREY RED CROSS RELIEF STATION

## BY MARGARET A. JACKS

BEFORE the arrival of the fleet it occurred to the members of our society that it would be well for the Red Cross to manifest an interest in the fleet and also show its readiness to perform any duties that came within its scope.

It was plain that a large crowd would assemble in Monterey from outside towns to witness the arrival of the fleet, and we were informed by Southern Pacific Railroad officials that that company expected to transport twenty-five thousand people to Monterey for the occasion. The executive committee of the Subdivision concluded that it would be well to follow the example of the State Branch and open an emergency hospital. We thought that there would scarcely be any serious hospital work to come into our care, but felt there would at least be need of a rest room and means to care for cases of exhaustion. We were much surprised, therefore, at the nature of the work actually demanded of us, and were very much gratified that we were so well prepared to meet the requirements.

In preparing to open the hospital it was decided to employ two trained nurses, and to have one or the other constantly in attendance. We secured the services of a woman nurse who had had experience with the army in the Philippines, and we

applied to the Presidio of Monterey for a hospital steward. Major Keefer, surgeon at the Presidio, very promptly acceded to the request, and also voluntarily offered the use of the field supplies, which we were very glad to accept. Dr. W. L. Teaby, of Monterey, also took up our interests, co-operating with Major Keefer, and rendered great assistance in various ways, among others, arranging with the physicians to donate their services. The success of the enterprise was largely due to the interest and efforts of these two gentlemen.

We had a large room on the ground floor situated near the water front. We partitioned it into three rooms, comprising an operating room, a dormitory or ward, and a large reception room. There were six cots in the ward, part of the field equipment. The nurses attended to all cases that came in and summoned physicians when necessary. The electric power company very kindly donated lights, and the telephone company loaned us the use of a telephone. There was always a member of the Red Cross Society present at the rooms during the day.

The actual work of the hospital began Friday, May 1st, at 8 A. M., although everything was in readiness at 1 P. M. on the 30th of April, had any calls come in. It closed on Tuesday, May 5th, at 8 A. M. The fleet dropped anchor in Monterey Bay at 7 A. M., on Friday, May 1st, and departed at 3 P. M., on Monday, May 4th. The largest crowds were in the city on Friday, leaving by excursion trains that night. It was estimated that there were 25,000 people in Monterey on that day. The work of the hospital, however, continued during the five days. Several cases were the result of crushed hands and feet occasioned in landing from the launches. Others were purely accidental, some were the result of altercations.

The operating of the hospital not only fulfilled a need, but also created an interest in the Society, and has given the members an experience that will be of great value in future work.

Several members of the Society asked if it could not be arranged to have them go in a body to see one of the warships and I made the request to Admiral Sperry, who very kindly sent a launch for the ladies. We were conveyed on board the Alabama where we met Admiral Sperry, who had been one of the delegates to the Geneva Convention of 1906. He gave us a very interesting talk on the proceedings of that convention, and on Red Cross matters generally. This trip to the Flagship made a very pleasant ending to the duties connected with the hospital, as the ships left that (Monday) afternoon, and our work was practically finished.

The Nurse's Report shows eighteen cases were given attention at the Red Cross Relief Station. Attacks of nervous prostration, heart failure, exhaustion, scalp and head wounds, crushed hands and feet, strained and torn muscles, cuts on body, injuries to eyes, etc., were among the illnesses and injuries treated.

# THE STORY OF THE RED CROSS

## II.

## THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO

THE bloody Battle of Magenta had opened the doors of Milan to the French army which the surrounding villages had received with enthusiasm. The young and valiant Emperor Franz Joseph had placed himself at the head of the Austrian forces. The King of Sardinia, Victor Emanuel, arrived the 17th of June, 1859, at Brescia, where he was welcomed with transports of joy by a population who saw in the son of Charles Albert a savior and a hero. The next day the French Emperor entered the same city amidst the ovations of a people happy to show their gratitude to a sovereign who came to help them obtain their independence. The twenty-first of June Napoleon III and Victor Emanuel left Brescia from which their armies had departed the day before. The headquarters of the Emperor Franz Joseph had been moved from Verona to Villafranca, then to Vallegio.

THE EMPEROR, FRANZ JOSEPH, WHO COMMANDED THE AUSTRIAN FORCES AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO IN 1859, AND IS NOW PATRON OF THE AUSTRIAN RED CROSS.

The morning of June 24th dawned with the sound of battle. The Austrian army after having sustained the fatigue of a difficult march during the nights of the 23d and 24th, had to support from the break of day the attacks of the enemies' armies and to suffer from the torrid heat as well as from hunger and thirst for,

save for a double ration of brandy, most of the Austrian soldiers were unable to obtain any food. The French troops already in movement before daylight had had nothing but some coffee. Therefore the exhaustion of the combatants, and above all, that of the unfortunate wounded, was extreme at the end of this bloody battle which lasted fifteen hours.

Three hundred thousand men faced each other. The line of battle was fifteen miles long. From three o'clock in the morning the army corps of Marshals Baraguay-d'Hilliers and Mac-Mahon were moving on Solferino and Cavriana. They had hardly passed Castiglione when they found themselves in the presence of the advance post of the Austrians, who disputed the ground.

On all sides bugles sounded the charge and drums resounded. The Emperor Napoleon, who passed the night at Montechiaro, hastened to Castiglione. By six o'clock a furious fire was in progress. The Austrians advanced in compact masses in perfect order along the open roads, their red and black banners on which was emblazoned the old imperial eagle, fluttering in the air. It was a brilliant day. The Italian sun glittered on the burnished armor of the French dragoons and cuirassiers.

At the beginning of the action the Emperor Franz Joseph with all his staff left headquarters and proceeded to Volta. He was accompanied by the Archdukes of the House of Hapsburg, among whom were the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena.

The first engagement took place in the midst of the difficulties of a country unknown to the French army. It had to thread its way through plantations of mulberry trees interlaced by climbing vines which formed almost impassable obstacles to the advance of the troops. The ground was cut by deep ditches which the horses had to leap, and long, low walls with broad bases which they had to climb.

From the hills the Austrians poured down upon the enemies a constant hail of shot and shell. The French hurled themeslves in assaults upon the most difficult positions under the fire of batteries which fell upon them with redoubled force.

During the torrid heat of midday the fighting became more general and furious. Column after column flung themselves one on the other with the impetuosity of a devastating torrent. A number of French regiments surrounded masses of the Austrians, but like walls of iron these at first resisted and stood fast. Entire divisions charged the enemy with bayonets. One battalion repulsed, another took its place. Each position, each height, each ridge became the theater of an obstinate struggle.

In heaps the dead were piled on the hills as well as in the ravines. Austrians and Allies crushed each other under foot, killing each other over the bleeding bodies of their fellow soldiers, crushing each other's skulls with the butts of the muskets, or

disemboweling with the saber and bayonet. No pause in the fray, no quarter given. Even the wounded defended themselves to the last. It was a butchery by madmen, drunk with blood. Sometimes the struggle was rendered more terrible by the approach of galloping cavalry. The horses, more humane than their riders, sought in vain not to crush with their iron hoofs the dying and the dead of these massacres. To their neighing was added the curses, the cries of rage and the shrieks of agony and despair of the wounded.

The artillery at full speed followed the cavalry who had cut a way for them through the heaps of dead and wounded lying on the ground. Of the latter one had his jaw shattered, another his head battered in, a third his body cut open. The fields were strewn with human remains, the earth was soaked with blood.

The French troops, with fiery ardor, scaled the steep hills and rocky declivities under a heavy fusilade, and the rain of shells and grape-shot. Hardly had they taken a position, no sooner had a few picked companies climbed to the top of a hill, harassed, bathed in perspiration, than they fell like an avalanche upon the Austrians, knocked them down, trampled upon them, or pursued those who fled to the bottom of the ravines. Then the Austrians would regain the advantage, sheltered behind houses, churches and walls they struggled on heroically and bade fair to secure the victory. The conflict raged everywhere incessantly and with fury. Nothing stopped the carnage, every foot of ground was carried at the bayonet's point, every post disputed foot by foot. Villages were taken, house by house, farm after farm, each was the theater of a siege; the doors, windows, the yards were scenes of slaughter.

On the plains below the wind blew clouds of dust, which filled the air and blinded the combatants. The French cavalry flung themselves on the Austrian cavalry, each slashing at the other with sabers in wild excitement, and when ammunition was exhausted and arms were broken, they struggled body to body, even hurling stones at each other. The strongest positions were taken, lost, retaken, lost again. All around men fell mutilated, shot, riddled with bullets. In the midst of the fighting and the massacre arose loud curses from the lips of men of different nations, many of whom were compelled by their country's laws to become homicides though hardly twenty years of age. An officer of Bersaglieri was wounded. His men carried him into a church, but the Austrians repulsed for a moment, returned to the charge and forced their way into the church. The Bersaglieri, too few in number to resist, abandoned their officer, whose head was immediately crushed by the Croats with stones found near the church door, his brains bespattering their tunics. The Emperor of the French ordered an attack on the intrenchments and the seizure of Solferino. In the assault the Austrians made the Allies pay dearly for their victory.

As the day wore on the sky became overcast and thick clouds covered the horizon. The wind rose to a furious gale, tearing off branches of trees and whirling loose articles about in all directions. Icy rain descended, drenching to the skin the combatants, already exhausted with hunger and fatigue. Whirlwinds of dust, of hail and vivid flashes of lightning blinded the soldiers, who were forced to struggle also against the elements.

(Continued.)

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# NOTES

## AUSTRIA.

After the assassination of the Empress Elizabeth, the first patron of the Austrian Red Cross, the Society decided to raise funds for a memorial chapel. This Chapel of the Empress Elizabeth was dedicated June 10th. It will hold about six hundred persons. Both exterior and interior are richly and artistically decorated. Over the door stands the inscription: "To the Imperishable Memory of Their Beloved First Patron, the Empress Elizabeth, the Members of the Austrian Red Cross Have Raised this Chapel."

## CONGO.

The Congo Red Cross has lately sent out a much needed ice plant to its hospital at Leopoldville. Eight more nursing sisters have just gone to the same place and to Boma for hospital service. Special attention is being given by this Society to the treatment of the sleeping sickness.

## FRANCE.

The Annual Assembly of the French Red Cross, presided over by its President, the Marquis de Vogüé, was held at the Palais d'Orsay on June 21st. The President of the Republic, the Ministers of War and of the Navy, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the Military Governor of Paris, the Surgeon-General of the Army and the Préfet of the Seine sent representatives.

In his opening address the Marquis de Vogüé paid a high tribute to the services of the fifty Red Cross nurses in Morocco. M. de Valence, the Secretary-General, made an interesting report full of anecdotes, often touching, always interesting, of the Red Cross work in Morocco. Six hundred boxes of gifts and supplies for the soldiers, especially the sick and wounded, were sent out by

the Society. The principal address was made by M. Méziére, who said: "I have been asked to speak before you in a moment glorious in your history. You have carried the Red Cross and its benefactions into all latitudes, into Tunis, to Tonkin, into Annam, to Cambodge, Laos, Formosa, Dahomey, Senegal, Madagascar, into Crete and China. The Transvaal and Russo-Japanese Wars gave you again the opportunity to prove what you could and what you knew how to do." He spoke of the courage of her soldiers and the devotion of her Red Cross as a continued source of hope for France.

M. de Senonge reported over $2,400,000 in the treasury, the organization of forty-three dispensary schools, which had trained three thousand nurses. The "Mont des Oiseaux" Convalescent Home had received during 1907 nearly one hundred officers.

In May, a bazaar was held in Paris by the Red Cross for the benefit of the sick and wounded in Morocco, and the sum of $8,048 was netted, to which Baron Edmund Rothschild added his check for $4,000, making a total of over $12,000. The Avignon Branch reports that extraordinary and incredible as it may seem in reply to its request of all the French Branches and all the foreign Red Cross Societies for dolls dressed in local costumes for its tombola held for the benefit of the Red Cross work in Morocco not one request remained unanswered, and through the official French Bulletin the ladies of Avignon desire to express their thanks for this hearty response, which brought them between five and six hundred dolls and enabled them to realize nearly a thousand dollars. In the same Bulletin Madame Armand Russeau gives an interesting acount of the formation of a Red Cross Branch in Tonkin in 1896, which has been very successful and done much for the French troops in the East.

## GERMANY.

The annual meeting of the Fatherland's Women's Union of the German Red Cross was held on June 12th and 13th, at Berlin, in the Prussian House of Representatives, which again extended this kind hospitality. It was under the patronage of the Empress. As an indisposition prevented her attendance, the following message was read and her place was taken by the Crown Princess:

"With hearty thanks I have received the greetings of the Fatherland's Women's Union, from whose Assembly it has been a great sacrifice for me to absent myself. How gladly would I have learned of the noble and blessed work and expressed to you my pleasure in acknowledgement of the same.

"AUGUSTA VIKTORIA, I. R."

The reports show a membership of 395,654. The funds and value of the property of the Union amount to $5,241,500.

From May 26th to 29th a meeting of the German Red Cross

was held at Dresden, Baron Knesebeck, presiding, and Prince George of Saxony acting as Honorary President. Telegrams of good wishes were received from the Emperor, the Empress and the Grand Duchess of Baden. Most interesting reports were read on the preparations of the Red Cross for its part in the coming exhibition of life-saving designs at Frankfort, on Red Cross work in South Africa, on its work in Manchuria, a report soon to be ready for distribution, on its anti-tuberculosis campaign, on its work for the prevention of mortality among small children and on the Red Cross Nurses. On the second day of the meeting the delegates were invited to lunch with the King of Saxony at the beautiful Castle of Pillnitz. On the third day in the presence of the King and Queen and of the delegates the Saxon Red Cross Relief Columns gave a successful exhibition of their drills. Plans for further development of the Relief Columns and the establishment of Junior Branches in the schools, as well as many other subjects of importance to the Red Cross were discussed.

The report on the Southeast Africa work showed that the Red Cross sent out at first six transportable barracks for hospital use, which with their equipment filled eight wagons, a Röntgen ray apparatus, and some sun shelter tents, besides clothing, utensils, delicacies for the sick, etc. Later, 12 tents with 12 beds each, and 13 more barracks were sent, also 92 male nurses and 36 women nurses of the trained Red Cross corps. After the return of the troops the Society provided free cures at bath and health resorts for eight hundred officers and men. Assistance was also given to the unfortunate farmers of East Africa who suffered greatly because of the war. The money contributions for this work amounted to $222,276, beside the large number of gifts of supplies that were sent.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Red Cross has just sent out a full report of the Red Cross International Conference held in London, June, 1907. It is a large volume of over five hundred pages, with a number of illustrations, and contains complete reports of all the work of the Conference, which makes it a most valuable addition to the library of all Red Cross Societies. The British Red Cross is to be congratulated on so successful a result in a work that requires much more labor and care than is generally comprehended.

Upon the eighty-eighth birthday of Miss Florence Nightingale, the heroine of volunteer assistance for the sick and wounded in time of war, the freedom of the City of London was presented to her.

## ITALY.

The Italian Red Cross continued its anti-malarial campaign for

nearly six months of 1907, and the physician in charge is desirous of carrying on the work throughout the year. Of the 11,522 persons on the Roman Campagna who were given the quinine preventative treatment, only 371 were attacked by the fever, and on the Pontin Marshes, of the 19,223 treated only 1,443 cases proved unsuccessful. Less than one per cent of those who received this preventative treatment suffered from the fever in a population, 26 per cent of whom, ten years ago, were its victims.

In 1907 the Society was called upon to take part in the military maneuvers and provided three hospitals and one field hospital. It also participated in the military, automobile and bicycle maneuvers, its corps being mounted on bicycles that were transformable into two-wheel litters.

It rendered great aid after the earthquake of October in Calabria, and the powder explosion in December at Palermo. The Red Cross First Aid Relief Stations on the docks at Genoa cared for 2,254 accidents, and those of Sicily for the sulphur mines rendered assistance in 3,285 cases during last year.

## JAPAN.

Since the last Bulletin fuller reports of the sixteenth annual meeting of the Japanese Red Cross have been received. The meeting was attended by nearly fifty thousand persons and was most impressive. The Empress, wearing a white visiting dress with violet borders, entered the grounds shortly after ten o'clock, attended by Princesses Fushimi, Kan-In, Higashi-Fushimi, Kuni and Nashimoto, all of whom wore the black dresses of the Ladies Volunteer Nurse Association of the Red Cross. The wives of the Russian and Belgian ministers were also among the party. Prince Kan-In, the President, Marquis Matsukata, Director, Viscount Terauchi, Minister of War, Baron Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, were also present. The part taken by the Empress was characteristically simple, being limited to the reading of a brief address in which she expressed a hope that the work of the society would grow still greater and more prosperous. Prince Kan-In, distinguished by his upright, soldierly figure and handsome face, received the imperial message and read an address of thanks in reply. Marquis Matsukata spoke of the munificent patronage extended to the Society by the Imperial Court, and of the activity of the Red Cross at home and abroad. The Japanese Red Cross has a membership of over 1,400,000, funds and property amounting to over $7,000,000 in value. Last year its regular income was over $1,500,000, besides special subscriptions amounting to nearly $200,000 more.

## SPAIN.

Replying to an article in one of the Spanish papers ridiculing the simplicity of the uniform worn by the active corps of the

Spanish Red Cross, one of its members writes to the editor: "You know well that the plain, grey uniforms, whose simplicity has aroused your amusement and which are worn by humane men, have been soiled by contact with all kinds of uncleanliness; worn by men who descended into the infected depths of the ships that they might carry out in their arms the sick soldiers suffering from many diseases when our troops returned from Cuba and the Philippines, a labor that was carried on during the icy nights of winter and during the suffocating heat of summer. These uniforms were soiled with the mud from the miry waters of devastating floods when the wearers saved the lives of men, women, and children during the recent inundations of Catalonia; stained with blood when they succored the victims of the bombs in Barcelona and Madrid; covered with dust when they carried help to the sufferers from the powder explosion at Carabanchel; soiled at Santander, Bilboa, Barcelona, Valence and Alcante; when the bridges fell at Ruidecaine and Montaloo and force was required to extricate the bodies, when those suffering from smallpox and other infectuous diseases were carried without fear to the hospitals. If a uniform covered with stains like these is not more worthy of consideration than of ridicule it is for you to say. For my part I esteem it a rare honor and not accessible to all, to wear this uniform, and that they who wear it may do so with legitimate pride. As for those who smile when they behold it, I wish for them that if the hour of disaster should come to them, and no one dares claim exemption from danger, they may find at their side one of the men in that simple uniform of grey and blue."

The Relief Ambulance Corps of Madrid has lately spent a day in field exercise to accustom itself to active service and to put into practice its technical training.

## URUGUAY.

The Uruguay Red Cross reports in its Bulletin the free distribution of 5,000 circulars, entitled, "The Home," dealing with the necessary sanitary precautions to insure healthful homes. The Central Committee also distributed 3,000 circulars with instructions for the prevention of the plague and notices in regard to tuberculosis also have been published. The harvest in certain parts of San Fructuose having proved a failure, the local Red Cross committee organized relief measures, distributing food and clothing to a large number of persons. Special rewards for acts of heroism were given by the Society to several persons who saved a number of lives at the time of the shipwreck of the "Poitou," in May, 1907. An ambulance has been invented and built by the Society that will float in crossing a river. The Uruguay Red Cross took part in the functions in honor of the Secretary of State of the United States, and presented to Mrs.

Root two bound volumes of its reports. The Committee expresses courteous thanks to the American National Red Cross for the complimentary remarks in one of its Bulletins on the Society of the sister republic of Uruguay.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee notes and those from State Branches are few and brief this issue of the Bulletin because of the necessity of devoting so much space to other interesting articles.

In an article by Mr. Julius Chambers, published in the Brooklyn Eagle of July 6th, dealing with the American National Red Cross, the writer says: "Candidly, the writer of this column must admit that the foregoing conversation was a revelation to him. He did not know that a plan for the benefit of humanity so comprehensive, so thoroughly endorsed and suplemented by such splendid aid as the War and Navy Departments can always render, was suffering neglect, or more correctly, oversight. The American people have only to be informed of the proper thing to take notice."

In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Red Cross in regard to the use of the Red Cross insignia in their trade-mark, the San-Knit-ary Textile Mills of Philadelphia sent a very courteous communication, submitting other designs, and saying: "In conclusion we would state that we have no intention or thought of usurping the rights of others or violating any privileges to which we are not entitled, and if the American National Red Cross consider that we are infringing on their insignia, we can assure you that we will respect their rights and desist using, as soon as our present supply of labels and other printed matter is exhausted. We thank you for your courtesy in the matter." The Executive Committee expresses its thanks to the above firm for this kind assistance in its efforts to carry out our national duty to protect from misuse the insignia agreed upon for its special beneficent purpose by the nations of the world.

Major Charles Lynch, U. S. A. Medical Service, who was attaché to the Japanese Army during the late war, has been detailed by the Secretary of War to have special charge of the National Guard Medical Service and that of the Red Cross in connection with their assistance to the Army in time of war. Major Lynch has prepared for the Red Cross a text book on First Aid, and the regulations and drill of Relief Columns, which will soon be published. A review of this work will appear in a later number of the Bulletin.

There is no method of increasing the membership of the Red Cross equal to personal solicitation. If each member would do no more than get one new member each year, it would be a distinct service. It does not seem too much to desire that each should get two or three. If all would only do a small part of

what one officer of the New York County Subdivision, a lady, has done in a few months—namely, secure between two and three hundred members, many of them for life—the Red Cross would soon have the million or two members necessary to put it first among the Red Cross of the world.

## CALIFORNIA.

Early in July, Mrs. L. L. Dunbar, Chairman of the Committee on Nurses, reported the enrollment of six nurses by the Los Angeles Subdivision.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The U. S. Army Hospital, Honolulu, H. T. having made a special request for reading matter for the inmates of the hospital, the District Branch shipped, about the middle of August, a box of current magazines and periodicals, weighing in all over 200 pounds. About 300 magazines and periodicals were also sent to the Navy Tuberculosis Hospital at New Fort Lyon, Col.

An account of the Washington Day Camp of this Branch is given elsewhere.

## IOWA.

In Iowa, it must be remembered, there is as yet no State Branch, and only one Division, that at Burlington. This Division has now seventy-six members. In January, 1908, at a meeting of the Executive Committee, a committee was appointed to enroll doctors and nurses, and we now have three nurses and two doctors enrolled. At the same meeting another committee was appointed to organize "Red Cross Helpers." We now have three of these organizations in three different Sunday Schools, and expect to organize several more this fall. As there seemed no pressing need for the helpers to send their money to any particular place, and as it seemed advisable to keep the children's interest up by doing something with their money, one society sent what money they had to the flood sufferers at Lincoln, Nebraska, in July, and another society of Helpers gave a wheel-chair to a hospital in Burlington. In another year we hope there will be an Iowa State Branch, and if Tuberculosis Day Camps are established, or something of that sort, the Helpers will have definite work to do. If any other Red Cross Helpers will offer suggestions as to what they do we will be very glad to hear from them.—*Mary R. Perkins, Burlington, Ia.*

## KANSAS.

Mrs. B. B. Smyth, Secretary of the Kansas Branch, in a letter dated June 30th, states: "Our Branch desires to have some arm bands, flags and other insignia needful in our authorized work

and for use in making our organization effective on public occasions. We have a small ambulance and life-boat belonging to some of our members; their service is always at the disposal of the Branch free of charge whenever we desire." Mrs. Smyth also reported the enrollment of 103 members.

## NEW YORK.

The enrollment of nurses is proceeding faster than at any time since the organization and early enthusiasm of the State Branch.

The New York State Branch had a Red Cross exhibit of a miniature tuberculosis camp and photographs at the exposition of the Museum of Safety Devices in New York city last spring.

The Rensselaer County Subdivision had a Red Cross relief tent at a recent celebration in Troy, and during Old Home Week this autumn will have charge of all of the relief arrangements.

Since the issue of the last Bulletin Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of New York city have withdrawn the use of the red cross on their ambulances and have substituted therefor a green cross, thus courteously co-operating in the protection of the Red Cross insignia from confusion and misuse.

Messrs. Kirkman & Co., the soap manufacturers, have also attested their respect by removing the red cross from wrappers and advertising matter. A considerable number of druggists and barbers have also complied with the request of the State Branch to remove the sign from their windows.

The misuse of the Red Cross symbol as a "tag" to raise money for expenses for hospitals has been made the subject of an appeal through the leading medical and nursing journals.

## THE NEW UTRECHT RED CROSS.

The New Utrecht Red Cross of Brooklyn, the first organization to be formed within a subdivision in the State, has been more active than many subdivisions have been. It was organized last spring in the house of Mrs. Charles G. Stevenson, and Mrs. Stevenson is also chairman of the organization's committee on public health and safety, which was appointed to arrange lecture courses and generally to further the health educational work of the National Red Cross in regard to the prevention of disease and accident. Four addresses were delivered in the late spring: Hygiene in the Home, by Miss M. E. Gladwin, R. N.; Care and Feeding of Children, by Miss E. Tuttle, R. N.; The Work of the Public School Nurse, by Miss G. H. Cameron, R. N.; and Emergency First Aid, by Miss S. McBee, R. N. Other addresses were postponed until the autumn, when also Dr. F. E. A. Stoney will arrange a series of addresses on first aid to the injured.

At the June meeting resolutions were adopted endorsing the

recommendations of Commissioner F. H. Partridge on the subject of promoting the teaching of hygiene in the public schools.

A canvass of the membership by circular is being made to ascertain what topics would interest the majority of the members and the result will determine the character of the program to be offered this fall.

A meeting will be held this autumn in the interests of the tuberculosis work of the Red Cross. Other plans include the organization of other neighborhood Red Cross.

Miss Geneveva Pettit, head nurse of the six sent from the New York Branch to Hattiesburg, made an interesting report of their work and only lack of space prevents its being printed in the Bulletin.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Captain Mucklé, President of the Pennsylvania Red Cross, reports that in reply to the request to kindly desist from the use of the Red Cross, the hospitals, Health Department and other institutions of the city have been most obliging. He says: "We are very much pleased to report that within the last month no ambulance has been seen in the City of Philadelphia displaying the Red Cross except those of the U. S. Army and Navy," which of course, use them by authority.

Miss Klink, the head nurse of the six sent by the Pennsylvania Branch to Mississippi, reported to its officers the nurses' safe return and said: "Let me thank you and ask you to please thank every one, who at any time has had charge of us, for the kindness and hospitality shown us while away. We nurses feel as if we could never express our appreciation for the endeavors of Majors Simpson and Ashford in looking after our comforts while at Hattiesburg, when we felt that they had so much to look after in and around that locality. I wish further to state that if at any time in the future the (Red Cross) authorities have need of any help we can give, at home or abroad, and we are called we will be willing and ready to answer and accept the call as soon as possible."

The Pennsylvania Red Cross Branch has suffered a serious loss in the death of one of its Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, and who during President Harrison's administration was Minister to Russia and, later, Postmaster-General. During his stay in Russia there occurred in 1902 and 1903 terrible famines arousing much sympathy in this country which found practical expression in the sending of several shiploads of food supplies to the starving people. This gave Mr. Smith an insight into the needs of such an organization as the Red Cross, and as a consequence on the reorganization of the American National Red Cross in 1905 he became one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Branch, and at the time of his death was one of its Vice-Presidents.